JULY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2980.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1787.

Bank of North-America.

July 2, 1787.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt ſix months, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its Branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle ſized well ſet man, profeſſes to be a tallow chandler by trade, underſtands but little of the Engliſh language, having been purchaſed from on ſhip board laſt fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and uſually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his uſual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 23d day of May laſt, from the plantation of Benjamin Graff, in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, two COWS, one of them a brindle, has large horns, was big with calf when ſhe went away, and has probably calved before this time. The other red and white ſpotted, her horns ſawed off, and holes through both horns. Whoever has taken up, or takes up, ſaid cows, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, on ſaid place, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 26, 1787. § ANDREW ZIMMERMAN.

RAN away the 23d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, a Dutch SERVANT MAN, named Daniel Mulk, by trade a baker; had on and took with him a home-ſpun ſhirt and trowſers, ſhort ſailor's jacket, black velvet breeches, new ſhoes without buckles, and other clothes unknown; this is the ſecond time of his running away; he has large thick lips, ſpeaks bad Engliſh. It is thought he has gone to Philadelphia, or back of York-town. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol in this ſtate, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and all charges, paid by † GEORGE FOSLER.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, ſituate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 26 miles from the city, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceaſed. It is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. The farm contains 152 acres, and the ſoil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,)
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and) Adminiſtrators.
JOHN SMITH,)

Cheſter county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for payment.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the ſign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient ſtabling and ſheds. This ſtand is very ſuitable for a ſtore or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. JOHN STEEL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and came to this country laſt fall. He underſtands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white ſtriped flowered double breaſted jacket, a white ſhirt, a new pair of ſhoes, ſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and a caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter

Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT OF THE *UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

A FOUNT of French Small Pica, in uſe only five months, weight about 550lbs.

A Fount of French BREVIER, ſame time in uſe, weight about 200lbs.

To ſave trouble to perſons inclined to purchaſe, the loweſt price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months *diſcountable* at the Bank, will be received as Caſh. No other Notes will be taken.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

‖ PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

June 26, 1787.

WAS committed to the work-houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, three Germans, the firſt calls himſelf HENRY CHARLES MYER, by trade a paper maker and ſtocking weaver, is about 5 feet high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, with ſhort curling black hair, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. The ſecond calls himſelf JOHN MARTIN KEYSER, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. The third calls himſelf HENRY GROSS, but in his own country went by the name of Frederick Holland, by trade a taylor, 5 feet high 27 years of age, dark hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. They all ſay they came from Norwich, in the ſtate of Connecticut. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, make good their claim, pay charges and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying the fees of the work-houſe.

¶ JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 26, 1787.

WAS taken up, for horſe-ſtealing, and committed to the goal of ſaid county ISRAEL DOAN, THOMAS DOAN and JONATHAN DOAN; and there remains yet unclaimed, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a large raw-boned brown horſe, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven or eight years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on the off hind foot. Alſo a ſlight gold watch, a pair of holſter piſtols, and three great coats. Alſo taken from one William Johnſon, and for which he was convicted at the laſt court, one pair of trowſers, four pair of thread ſtockings, one pair cotton ditto, one ſtock, and one pillow caſe. Any perſon who may have loſt any of the aboveſaid articles, may have them again, by applying to Francis Murray, Eſq; proving property and paying coſt. If no owner or owners appear in three weeks from the date hereof, they will be ſold to pay coſt. † JOSIAH FURGUSTON, Gaoler.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

JUST opened in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to the Black Bear, or nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, above Race-ſtreet, by the Widow Maag, formerly called the Widow Brown, where may be had, all ſorts of the beſt manufactured tobacco, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, &c. Perſons inclined to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on good uſage from their humble ſervant, ¶ ELIZABETH MAAG.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcribers, at Valley-Forge on the 7th inſtant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about ſeven years old, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owners may get him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horſe and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡

6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jaths, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork, And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6w. ¶

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, On Wedneſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt next,

That beautiful bright bay Horſe, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joſeph Fox,

IMPORTED from England laſt November, now covering at Captain Dawſon's, at Brooklyne, Long Iſland; he is four years old this graſs, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handſomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who ſee him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe ever imported in theſe ſtates. June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of ſale. ¶ 5w

June 19th, 1787.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Spread Eagle, on the night of the 16th inſtant, A light Bay MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall hurt with the ſaddle near her withers, lately ſhod before, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, by applying to

¶ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM CHERRY. He came from Dublin about a year ago, in the Dublin Packet, Capt. Alcorn, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, with ſhort brown hair, and was dreſſed in a light coloured full linſey coat, half worn, a blue cloth jacket, and fuſtian breeches, grey worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, and a good roram hat. He is a taylor by trade, and likely will try to get into buſineſs in Philadelphia, but has lately worked at the farming buſineſs. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LONGSTRETH.

June 19, 1787. ¶

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787

N. B. The highest price given for any part of old engine works.

NORTHAMPTON, June 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lanesborough to his friend in this town, dated June 18, 1787.

"ON the night of the 13th inſtant, a little before day-break, I was ſurprized by a very rude noiſe at my door, being ſound aſleep when it commenced---and before I had really come to my ſenſes, I found my bed ſurrounded by three or four ruffians, with guns and bayonets. They immediately demanded a candle---I offered to ariſe and get one, but was forbid ſtirring on penalty of inſtant death.---My wife finally obtained liberty to ariſe and procure a candle; but before this, one of the villains found way and had introduced himſelf into the chamber where my hired man (one Lion) ſlept:---He proceeded to the bed, and with an auſtere voice exclaimed, *Who are you for?---Lincoln*, replied the man. The conſequence of this anſwer from the innocent man, was the reception of a few ſevere blows with a muſket, though he did not get very badly hurt. The villains ſoon introduced a candle into the chamber, and after plundering a cheſt, which they broke open, they proceeded down ſtairs, bringing their priſoner with them. They immediately began ſearching the lower room, and, after pillaging what they pleaſed, began to think of making their eſcape. My apprentice, who happened to be out that night, and coming home in the midſt of the fray, was not diſcovered by their centinel till he had got quite to the houſe, when he immediately hailed him; the lad being ſurprized at ſuch an abrupt and ſudden challenge, did not give an immediate anſwer; the centinel upon this fired at him; the contents of the piece paſſed about 2½ feet from his head and entered a log of my houſe---I have ſince extracted the charge, and find it to contain one buck ſhot, and one ball of an enormous ſize. Previous to their departure, they extorted from me, my hired man and apprentice, an oath, not to reveal the tranſactions of the night, nor eſpouſe the cauſe of government any more; and alſo to repair to their head quarters whenever they ſhould call for us---and in conſequence of my breaking the oath, they would pay me another viſit, burn my houſe, and execute a ſcene of bloodſhed upon me. However, I paid little regard to their injunctions, and ſoon diſcloſed the matter after their departure. My loſs of property is very conſiderable.---I ſhall not attempt to enumerate the articles, but it conſiſts principally in cloathing."

BENNINGTON, June 18.

On Saturday laſt a perſon paſſed through this town, charged with diſpatches to Shays, Wheeler, &c. directed to them at the Iſle aux Noix, in Lake Champlain, and written by the leading members of the preſent Houſe of Repreſentatives in Maſſachuſetts. The letters contain aſſurances of pardon to them and their adherents, provided they would prefer a petition.

WORCESTER, *June* 20.

On Thurſday laſt week, Henry Gale, the priſoner in goal in this town, under ſentence of death for treaſon, was carried to a gallows erected on the commons, and there reprieved to the ſecond day of Auguſt next. The warrant for reprieving Gale was ſimilar to that for reprieving Wilcox, &c. On the ſame day Jaſen Parmiter, and Henry M'Cullock, priſoners in the goal at Northampton, and likewiſe under ſentence of death for like crime, were alſo reprieved at the place of execution, until the ſaid ſecond day of Auguſt. The high ſheriff for the county of Berkſhire, we are told, had received a reprieve for Wilcox and Auſtin, whoſe execution was appointed on the ſame day for the ſame crime, but they, a few nights before, made their eſcape from the gaol in Great-Barrington, as mentioned in our laſt. The time appointed for the execution of Shattuck is Thurſday week.

It it hoped the lenient meaſures adopted by government will have the happy tendency of reſtoring the tranquility of this commonwealth; but ſhould they fail, it is ſaid thoſe of a different complexion will be purſued.

BOSTON, *June* 29.

We are informed by a gentleman of this town, who left Lake Champlain the 18th inſtant, that the Britiſh have fitted out the ſhip Maria, of 20 guns, in order to cruiſe on that lake; that ſhe was three miles from the line, within our territories, when he came from thence; that ſhe had taken one veſſel, ſaid to have been on the ſmuggling buſineſs, belonging to the United States; and that the Britiſh were alſo fitting out a gun-boat, which was to accompany the Maria, in cruiſing on the lake. This ſhip, it is ſaid, was taken from us during the late war.

We are alſo informed, by the ſame gentleman, that Lord Dorcheſter, Governor of Quebec, lately iſſued a proclamation, containing orders for putting the militia of that province on the beſt eſtabliſhment poſſible; and that ſix regiments were certainly coming from England, ſaid to be a relief for the troops now ſtationed at the different poſts in Canada.

The regulation of the Militia of Vermont has been lately undertaken, and, it is ſaid, will ſoon be upon a very reſpectable footing.

RICHMOND, *June* 28.

With pleaſure we inform our readers, that laſt week the noted William May, alias William Harris, and John Forteſcue, who were charged with piracy on board a Spaniſh veſſel in the bay, were laſt week ſafely lodged in the public gaol in this city, by the ſheriff of Princeſs Anne county.

We are happy to inform the captains of veſſels concerned with the French trade, that Monſieur Oſter, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's conſul for Virginia, intends his reſidence in Norfolk. A malevolent report has been ſpread that captains of veſſels applying for their paſſports were obliged to pay for the ſame before they were granted; but this falſehood we have good authority and the fulleſt aſſurance to contradict.

WILMINGTON, July 4.

Meſſrs. CRAIG & Co.

Pleaſe to inform the public (millers in particular) that it is expected the Britiſh parliament is about to paſs an act, entituled "An Act for the encouragement of manufacturing flour in the Weſt-Indies."---American flour will be prohibited; rum will be bartered for wheat and corn, from the manufacturing of which the planters promiſe themſelves great advantages, as they, with a ſmall additional expence, can add the machinery to their preſent wind-mills, without any additional expence to their cane grinding. Thus far we are aſſured, that a gentleman from one of thoſe iſlands (of reſpectable character) has lately paid us a viſit, on no other buſineſs than to make his obſervations on an American mill.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Extract of a letter to the Honorable B. H. dated at Naſhville, in Davidſon county, May 1, 1787.

"On the 1ſt of October laſt, I took the liberty of taxing your patience, by complaining of a ſtrange report, that had engaged, and continues to engage, a great ſhare of our attention on the Weſtern Waters. We are told that the Court of Spain claims not only the excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſippi, but a great part of our weſtern territory; all that is on this ſide of the Appalachian mountain, and ſouthward of a right line drawn from the mouth of the great Kenhawa to lake Mechigan. Is it poſſible, that men who are awake, and in their ſober ſenſes, ſhould retain the impreſſions of ſuch evening dreams? Their perſeverance in ſuch claims does not well accord with the flattering hopes you gave us in the laſt ſummer, when you ſaid all would go well in the courſe of a year, ſince a Spaniſh Miniſter had come over to America, to ſettle with Congreſs any differences that might ſubſiſt between the two nations. You muſt admit that there is ſomething in the Spaniſh claim that cannot be penetrated by the eye of a common citizen---a plain man, who has not travelled through the labyrinth of politics, and you will oblige me greatly, if you are ſo good as to inform me what are the reaſons that Spain gives for refuſing to let us enjoy the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, provided ſhe has condeſcended to give any reaſon at all, beſides the old royal argument, SIC VOLO.

"I would not be underſtood as ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of foreign courts, or of ſovereigns; but it is impoſſible for me to ſuppoſe that the crown of Spain can juſtify its claim by any better argument than ſimple volition, when to the plaineſt underſtanding, every argument, natural, moral and artificial, ſeem to be clearly on the other ſide. It is very natural that we ſhould be allowed to carry our produce to market by help of thoſe large rivers which paſs through our country; and the admiſſion of ſuch a claim might promote the happineſs of thouſands, and eventually might prevent the loſs of many lives. We are not to learn, that nation towards nation are ſeldom influenced by their opinion of what is right; but artificial barriers or treaties are reſpected by all civilized nations, while they are deſirous to preſerve peace. Now it is certain, that ſo far as treaties or charters can extend, we have a clear and indiſputable right to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

"The original limits of Carolina, according to a charter granted in 1662, by Charles II. to Clarendon and others, and confirmed in 1664, extended from the 29th degree of latitude, which includes the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, and Weſtward from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The claim of Great Britain to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi was afterwards interrupted; but it has been fully eſtabliſhed by ſucceeding treaties.

"By the 7th article of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France and Spain, ſigned at Paris 10th of February, 1763, it was agreed, "That the confines between the dominions of his Britannic majeſty and thoſe of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty (on the continent of America) ſhall be fixed irrevocably, by a line drawn down the middle of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn down the middle of this river and the rivers Mauripas and Panchartrain, to the ſea. And for this purpoſe, the moſt Chriſtian king cedes in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic majeſty the river and port of Mobille, and every thing which he poſſeſſes or ought to poſſeſs, on the left ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, except the town of New-Orleans, and the Iſland in which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to France, provided that the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi ſhall be equally free, as well to the ſubjects of Great Britain as to thoſe of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its ſource to the ſea, and expreſly that part which is between the ſaid iſland of New-Orleans and the right bank of the river, as well as the paſſage both in and out of its mouth.---It is further ſtipulated, that the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of either nation ſhould not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the payment of any duty whatſoever."

"Some time after the ſigning of this treaty, the property of the iſland of New-Orleans was transferred by France to the crown of Spain, but the indiſputable right of navigating the Miſſiſippi continued to remain with the ſubjects of Great Britain. During the late revolution, the chief towns in Weſt-Florida were conquered by the arms of Spain, and at the peace that province was ceded by Great-Britain to the crown of Spain, but the navigation of the Miſſiſippi has never been ceded to Spain, either directly or indirectly; on the contrary, it has expreſly been ceded to the United States, and Spain has admitted of the ceſſion.

"In the 9th article of the treaty of peace and friendſhip between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, ſigned at Paris on the 3d of September, 1783, it is agreed, that "the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the ocean, ſhall for ever remain free and open to the ſubjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States." It cannot be pretended that Spain was ignorant of the purport of this treaty, for preliminary articles of peace between Great-Britain and the United States had been ſigned on the 30th of November, 1782. One of thoſe articles is in the very words that have been repeated, but the preliminary articles between Great-Britain and Spain were not ſigned until the 20th of January, 1783. By the 5th article of the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and Spain, that was ſigned at Verſailles 3d September, 1783, we find that "His Britannic Majeſty (likewiſe) cedes and guarantees in full right to his Catholic Majeſty, Eaſt-Florida, as alſo Weſt-Florida." There is not a word in this article, nor in any other part of the treaty, concerning the navigation of the Miſſiſippi; nor was it poſſible for Great-Britain to yield the excluſive navigation of that river to the ſubjects of Spain, without being guilty of a breach of faith, for ſhe had lately granted the full and free uſe of thoſe waters to the citizens of the United States. On the whole, I do not think that there ever was any claim founded on treaties more indiſputable and clear, than the claim of the United States to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

"By the treaty of Paris in 1763, France cedes the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi in the moſt explicit terms to Great-Britain; by the late treaty of peace, Great-Britain cedes the ſame right of navigating that river to the United States; and Spain, in her treaty of Verſailles in 1783, expreſly admits that Great-Britain had a right to the navigation of the river; for in the ſecond article of that treaty it is declared, that "the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763, between Great-Britain, France and Spain, is to ſerve as a baſis and foundation to the peace." Conſequently it is agreed, that Great-Britain ſhall preſerve whatever ſhe had obtained by the former treaty, except the particulars ſhe now cedes to Spain; but ſhe does not cede the excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſippi along with Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, and conſequently the ceſſion ſhe had made of the navigation of this river to the United States is fully confirmed. Here then it would be natural for us to conclude, that the navigation of the Miſſiſippi is open to the citizens of the United States, ſince the letter and ſpirit of every treaty on this ſubject declares that it ſhould be open. But there is one title remaining, and that title appears to be veſted in the Crown of Spain. She is ſuppoſed to have the longeſt ſword. She has taken poſſeſſion of the river, and in contempt of arguments and treaties ſhe continues to hold it by force. Is not this a true ſtate of the queſtion? Does not Spain admit that ſhe deſpiſes the treaty, and that ſhe is now acting towards us as a hoſtile nation? In this view every man on the weſtern waters conſiders this ſubject, and we readily admit that this ſingle argument of Spain muſt be conſidered as good and concluſive, while it retains its preſent force; but we are fully aſſured, that it muſt loſe of its weight in every ſucceeding year; and we ſee that the time is faſt coming, when every argument will be on our ſide. The *Lex ultima regum*, the rule by which Kings are governed, the long ſword, or if you pleaſe the ſhort rifle, will preſently be a concluſive argument in our favor. We ſhall not fail to uſe it. Spain has ſet us a fair example. She has not been delicate on this head. She has ſeized the property of our fellow-citizens, and converted it to her own uſe. Perhaps I ſhall be told that Spain is a powerful nation; that in caſe of a rupture, ſhe can oppreſs the United States, and cruſh their commerce. I am not to learn that the United States will not go to war with Spain, for the ſake of the Miſſiſippi. People who live on the ſea coaſt have too much at ſtake; they are too much expoſed to the inſults of a Spaniſh fleet, and too little intereſted in our happineſs, ever to enter ſeriouſly into this diſpute. You may remonſtrate againſt the encroachments of Spain, but all your efforts will terminate in a harmleſs war on paper. Who do you think will be the chief ſufferers by thoſe cautious politics, by ſuch a ſacrifice of our priviſeges and property, to the mere indolence of nature, and the love of eaſe? Let us trace this diſpute a few years in its natural progreſs. I formerly ſaid, that we are ſtrengthened by the addition of 2000 fencible inhabitants every year. When I ſtated the number at 2000, I was greatly below the mark. To ſuch acceſſions you muſt add the natural increaſe of citizens, in a country where a ſoil is fertile, the climate healthy, and where men are tempted to marry early in life. In the ſpace of ten years we ſhall be able to muſter at leaſt 60,000 men, capable of bearing arms. Is it probable, that at ſuch a period we ſhall ſuffer our lands to lie without cultivation, or our produce to periſh on our hands, from the want of a river by which that produce may be carried to market? Is it probable that we ſhall ſuffer a few Spaniſh ſoldiers to ſeize our boats? I think not. What then muſt happen? We can hardly forget this loſs of property, eſpecially as it was taken from us by force. The Spaniſh coloniſts may alſo have ſome boats, merchandiſe or ſilver; we ſhall count the intereſt, and ſhall not fail to repay ourſelves by a friendly reciprocity of good offices. Spain may poſſibly remonſtrate againſt ſuch proofs of a good memory, and the United States in Congreſs may reply, that they cannot poſſibly reſtrain thoſe diſorderly woodmen. You may be told in reply, that you ſhall be anſwerable for their conduct. This would be a ſerious and critical period, and you had beſt conſider how you will conduct yourſelves in ſuch a caſe. To ſend an army acroſs the mountain to puniſh your brethren for defending their property, would be the beginning of a very unnatural war. A war that could neither be profitable nor pleaſant, and aſſuredly it would not be honorable. Quixotiſm itſelf would hardly attempt ſuch a meaſure. However, the Spaniards would probably begin with you, becauſe you are at hand and you have much to loſe, but we have nothing, except our houſes, cattle and lands; to this ſhort inventory may poſſibly be added, a conſiderable number of unpoliſhed citizens, whom the Spaniſh negociators would count worſe than nothing. It is poſſible, however, that Spain may purſue other meaſures, for we are told that ſhe has others in contemplation. Perhaps ſhe may ſend troops up the river, and endeavor to eſtabliſh poſts on the Tereſſee, or on ſome other water of the Ohio. This is a ſtep that we look for. It would naturally bring on a ſerious diſcuſſion of territorial claims; or you may rather be pleaſed to call it, an experimental enquiry concerning the meaning of treaties and the rights of men. There may a great deal more be involved in this queſtion, than people are apt to ſuſpect: During the progreſs of the enquiry, we may poſſibly diſcover, that the claims of Spain to certain territories beyond the Miſſiſippi are not well founded. Be it remembered, that Spain aſſerted her claim to that country two hundred years ago, in the preſence of unarmed ſavages, and nobody ſince that time has taken the trouble to examine her title deeds. I have formerly obſerved, that ſtateſmen are not uſually guided by the moſt obvious rules of juſtice; but when you have reviewed the ſeveral treaties that I have juſt mentioned, and when you have conſidered what will be the probable operation of thoſe arguments which are commonly uſed to explain treaties, you will allow me to expreſs my ſurprize, that Spain ſhould put ſo much at ſtake for ſo trifling an object. That ſhe would forfeit the reputation of good faith, and hazard other things that are more ſubſtantial, for the mere pleaſure of diſtreſſing a few honeſt planters, who are only deſirous to paddle their canoes up and down the Miſſiſippi."

Mr. Thomas Allen, in his marine-liſt of the 6th of June laſt, mentions the arrival at New-London of the brig Hope, Nathan Sage, Maſter, from Port-au-Prince. Among a number of American veſſels which Capt. Sage left at Port-au-Prince, on his departure from thence, was the brig Fanny, Capt. William Leach, of Beverly, who took up in a boat four white men and four negroes, belonging to a ſhip owned in Liverpool, from the coaſt of Africa, with 500 ſlaves on board, bound to Jamaica, which overſet in a ſudden ſquall off Hiſpaniola: The Captain, crew and ſlaves all periſhed, except the above, whom Capt. Leach landed at Cape Francois.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, June 28.

"Yeſterday the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, appointed to conſider of a ſuitable place to remove the General Court, reported that Concord was a ſuitable place for that purpoſe, which report, after ſome debate, was rejected---And a committee was appointed to conſider of the removal of the General Court to a more convenient place, either within the town of Boſton, or elſewhere."

The ſeeds of diſſolution have been long viſible in the conſtitution of the Ottoman empire, and they promiſe to come to maturity very ſpeedily. Every movement made by the Empreſs ſpeaks her intention to go to war with the Porte, unleſs, what is very improbable, they accede to her invaſion on their territory. The ſentiments of the Emperor of Germany are not clearly underſtood as yet; we can only ſay, for certain, that he has put off his intended journey to Cherſon. The King of France has been more explicit. A courier arrived at Vienna laſt March, charged with his Chriſtian Majeſty's ſentiments on the Empreſs's conduct, which the Marquis de Noalles, his Majeſty's ambaſſador at Vienna, immediately communicated to Prince Kaunitz. The King of France ſtates in a very ſolemn manner, that his ambaſſador at Conſtantinople had informed him of the very extraordinary claims of the Empreſs, and that ſuch claims would infallibly involve Ruſſia and the Porte in a war---that he took a particular intereſt in the affair, and could not reſt an indifferent ſpectator of the war, nor allow that Ruſſia ſhould drive the Porte to extremities; and that as he was determined to aſſiſt the Porte, which would bring on a general war, he wiſhed that the Emperor would interfere, and prevent the Court of Ruſſia from proceeding in the buſineſs.

How the Empreſs will brook this interpoſition and language from the King of France, is not yet known.--The Turks, however, have not ſo much dependence on the iſſue, as to neglect any precautions for their ſafety. Their fortified places are repairing, where neceſſary, their garriſons ſupplied with freſh troops, and the whole ſtrength of the empire collecting, to repel the hoſtile attack.

The Council and General Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey have enacted, that from and after the firſt day of October next, there ſhall be paid to the ſeveral collectors of that ſtate, the duties ariſing on the following articles ſold or bartered by retail, or conſumed within ſaid ſtate, viz. For every gallon of Madeira wine 2s. Every other kind of wine 1s. whether the ſaid wine be in caſks or bottles. Every gallon of Geneva, brandy or rum, 9d. Every dozen bottles of porter, or other malt liquor, 4s. For every gallon of malt liquor imported in caſks 1s. Every pound of hyſon or gunpowder tea, 1/6. Every pound of bohea tea, 3d. Every pound of tea of any other quality, 1s. Every pound of loaf ſugar 2d. Every pound of any other kind of ſugar a halfpenny. Every pound of chocolate or coffee 1d. Every pound of raiſins, currants, pruans, or figs 4d. Every pound of ſnuff or other manufactured tobacco 4d. Every pound of cheeſe 2d. For all wrought ſilks, muſlins, gauzes, cambricks, broad-cloths of above 20s. per yard, velvets and corduroys, jewellery, looking-glaſſes, china ware, glaſs, painters oil and colours, lemons and limes, all wrought iron and ſteel ware, ſhall be paid five per cent. ad valorem. Every beaver or beaveret hat 10s. Every caſtor hat 5s. Every felt hat 1s. Every ſaddle 10s. Every pair of boots 5s. Every pair of mens or womens ſhoes 6d. Every hundred weight of bar iron, or hollow iron ware, or iron caſtings, 5s. Every dozen ſcythes, ſickles or axes, 8s. Every pound of nails 1½d. Provided always, that none of the above enumerated articles, being the produce or manufacture of ſaid ſtate, or any of the United States, ſhall be ſubject to any of the duties herein enacted; rum diſtilled out of molaſſes in any other ſtate excepted.

The Supreme Executive Council, conſidering the ſeditious tendency of the proceedings of certain perſons, who aſſembled on the 7th of May laſt, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, ſtiling themſelves a Town Meeting, and who, among other things, determined to refuſe the payment of taxes, and to labour the inhabitants of the other townſhips of the county to with-hold their taxes, unleſs a certain act of the legiſlature was repealed---directed the Attorney-General to proſecute ſuch of them as had been moſt active on this occaſion; accordingly the warrants of his ho-

nor the chief juſtice were taken out for Dr. Andrew Ledlie and Garret Broadhead, who early this week were brought down before the judge, in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Northampton, and bound with proper ſureties to appear and anſwer for their miſconduct at the next aſſizes for the county. Three others (by direction of the chief juſtice) have been admitted to bail before juſtice Lucas, at Eaſton. Dr. Smith, of Northampton county (who is alſo accuſed) being from home, has not yet been brought to this city. Thus hath care been taken to nip the beginnings of diſorder in the bud.

Saturday a cauſe was tried in the Supreme Court, in which the leading queſtion was, whether intereſt ſhould be allowed, during the war, upon a bond due from a citizen of America to a Britiſh ſubject? when it was unanimouſly given in charge to the jury by four judges, that upon accounts which only carried intereſt in conſequence of the uſage among traders in time of peace, the circumſtances of the war were ſufficient to deſtroy the uſage; and that upon bonds and obligations, bearing intereſt from the nature of the contract, the intereſt ſhould ceaſe from the invaſion of the Britiſh, and be revived at the date of ſigning the preliminary articles of peace. This opinion of the court muſt have a deciſive effect upon many actions now depending,

The following copies from original papers containing information of general concernment to the trading part of the community, we take the earlieſt opportunity of preſenting them to the public

BY arret of the King's Council of State, of the 28th December, 1786, it is ordered, That the free port eſtabliſhed by the arret of Auguſt 30 1784, in the port of Point Petre, in the iſland of Guadeloupe, for the importation of the foreign merchandize, permitted by the ſaid arret, ſhall be transferred, after the firſt of May, 1787, to the port of Baſſeterre, Guadeloupe, and that from the ſaid firſt of May foreign veſſels ſhall be admitted only at the ſaid port of Baſſeterre, under the penalties impoſed by the ſaid arret of the 30th Auguſt, 1784; which, in all other reſpects, ſhall be executed according to its form and tenor.

(A true Copy) BARBE DE MARBOIS.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1787. *Vice Conſul of France.*

BY arret of the King's Council of State, dated Verſailles, February 11, 1787, it is ordered, That from the firſt of May, 1787, to the firſt of October, 1790, the duty of five livres Tournois per quintal on Codfiſh and ſalt fiſh, imported by foreigners into the free ports of the French Windward and Leeward Iſlands, impoſed by the arret of the 25th September, 1785, ſhall be raiſed to eight livres Tournois.

A true Copy) BARBE DE MARBOIS.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1787. *Vice Conſul of France.*

MARRIED July 5th, at York Town, Dr. JAMES HALL, late of this city, to Miſs HARTLEY, only daughter of *Thomas Hartley*, Eſq; of York County.

A word of CONSOLATION *for* AMERICA-----*Thoughts on the preſent Times-----Not ſo gloomy as generally ſuppoſed-----Neceſſity of enlarging the powers of* CONGRESS*.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

WHY thoſe ſour faces, and gloomy countenances? "Is there not a cauſe?" you reply, "The taxes are heavy, money ſcarce----the times are diſtreſſing, and likely to grow worſe." Likely to grow better, if your own folly does not prevent it. There is no reaſon for deſpondency. Can't you look back a few years to the midſt of the war, when you bore greater diſtreſſes with patience and manly fortitude? What ſupported you then? Hope to ſee peace and ſecure independence. And are not your hopes realized? We have obtained a glorious peace, and ſit quietly under our vines and fig-trees. Does this give you no ſatisfaction, and excite no gratitude to Heaven? And do you ſtill murmur and complain? But, oh! the immenſe public debt" Not immenſe---not greater than you had reaſon to expect. A moderate price which you would have bid, without heſitating a moment, ten years ago, for freedom from the hand of oppreſſion and arbitary power, which forbid you to call any thing your own. Why are you caſt down? you have weathered the ſtorm, and made your port; you need not fear to look the public debt in the face--it is not ſo very formidable. The reſources of America are ſufficient to cancel it ſoon enough.-----Don't expect it to be done in a day, or a year.----You are ſhaking the burthen from your ſhoulders by degrees. Part of our certificates are already redeemed, and the reſt will be conſtantly reducing by taxes and the ſale of lands. The public lands are an amazing reſource, which will afford us great relief. We ſhall have hardy, induſtrious emigrants without number, to purchaſe and till the unappropriated lands, to increaſe our manufactures, and help to pay our public debts.

The path, my friends, to political felicity and ſalvation, is very plain. 'Tis true we blundered ſometimes in the war, but by the bleſſing of kind Providence got through it. We have erred, greatly erred ſince, by extravagant importations and conſumption of foreign goods, a great part of them mere gew-gaws and needleſs trumpery. This has taken away a deal of our money, which we now want to carry on buſineſs and pay our taxes. We are ſmarting for this extravagance and folly; and it is beſt we ſhould feel the laſhes of this rod, which we have made for our backs, till it hath taught us the moſt important and neceſſary leſſons of frugality. Bought wit is often beſt, and abides longeſt. However, the evils we ſuffer by this error, are working their own remedy. People are making a virtue of neceſſity. They purchaſe fewer ſuperfluities; they increaſe their own manufactures, and are becoming more induſtrious and frugal. My obſervation convinces me it is ſo with many, and I hope and believe it will grow more general. This, connected with what our legiſlatures muſt, and I conceive will ſoon do, cannot fail to give us increaſing relief and comfort. Meaſures are taking, and I hope will be carried into full effect, to revive public credit, from various cauſes ſunk low. This, once done, will in a great meaſure remove the diſtreſſes we feel for want of a more plentiful medium.

Congreſs muſt be veſted with larger powers---powers to carry into effect their requiſitions, and fully to regulate commerce. That power which is not efficient, is really no power at all. The fair annual election of members of Congreſs is a ſufficient guard againſt the abuſe of ſuch power. They can have no intereſt ſeparate from that of the people at large, as they yearly quit their ſeats, and return into private life. When Congreſs have plenary power to ſupport the national faith and honor, by wiſe meaſures to do juſtice to foreign and domeſtic creditors, to regulate trade and not be counteracted by any partial adjuſtments of particular ſtates, then commerce will flouriſh; all nations will ſeek to trade with us, we ſhall have a ready market, and a good price, for whatever we have to part with. Articles for exportation will increaſe rapidly. Money will be largely imported, and will become plenty. Exorbitant intereſt will be at an end. All branches of buſineſs will be briſk, lively, and gainful; taxes will grow leſs, as the public debt diminiſhes. You feel dull and ill natured about the expences of government, and the monies which are and muſt be raiſed to pay the civil liſt. But my friends, this would not put you out of temper, if you had looked into the matter with any degree of preciſion, and not taken your ſentiments from noiſy, envious, and diſappointed perſons. This will produce a tax hardly to be felt when we have wiped off the public debt. You think public officers have too large pay. It is poſſible ſome of them may have, though the ſafety and reputation of a people required that thoſe whoſe time and abilities are devoted to the public ſervice, ſhould be well ſupported, otherwiſe we ſhall ſoon loſe men of the beſt abilities out of government; and the political machine, for want of better and ſtronger hands to move and guide it, will become ſlow, weak and irregular in all its motions. But if you could prune and pare down the ſalaries of public officers, as low as any man, but a mere niggard, could wiſh, it would not (I ſpeak from examination and calculation) leſſen the expence more than three-pence annually on the ſingle poll, in this and the other ſtates.

Moſt of your grievances, which make you murmur, want only to be examined with a candid, honeſt heart, and a ſmall ſhare of fortitude and patience; your countenances would change, and you would be recovered from fits of ſpleen. You will find infinite advantage by adopting the following advice of an honeſt, chearful fellow citizen.

Keep a good conſcience and a peaceful mind--Study no tricks or ſchemes to defraud any perſon, our creditors in particular. If you cannot anſwer their demands ſo ſoon as you and they could wiſh, let them ſee that you mean honeſtly, and that you are induſtrious and frugal, and you will find very few who will not treat you with tenderneſs and forbearance. And you that are creditors, be careful to ſhew ſuch a diſpoſition towards your debtors.----Plead for juſtice in government towards the creditors of the public; many of them ſuffer extremely, and will ſuffer patiently, if they ſee no ſchemes on foot deſignedly to defraud them. Believe it a maxim of everlaſting truth, that righteouſneſs exalteth a nation. You muſt ſee, if you don't ſhut your eyes againſt the fulleſt evidence, that government have carried their tenderneſs and concern towards debtors, public and private, to a great length; perhaps too far in ſome inſtances. By this means the public debt is leſſening in the eaſieſt way that can conſiſt with honor and integrity in government. Don't you pay many of your taxes by orders and public ſecurities, which you obtain at 40, 50 or 60 per cent. diſcount? This diſcount falls as real loſs ſomewhere. Are you ſo ſelfiſh as to have no pity on thoſe who ſuſtain it, among whom are many poor ſoldiers, widows and orphans? Will you murmur while they are ſilent; though you are eaſed at their expence?

Lay your plan every year, to make ſuch daily ſavings in your daily expences, and to gain ſo much by vigorous exertions in the way of honeſt induſtry, as ſhall enable you ſeaſonably to pay your taxes. They who judiciouſly lay high plans, and keep them in their eye, and endeavour in every day and week to be in the execution of them, will not fail, unleſs prevented by ſome ſpecial providence, in which caſe, juſtice and humanity in their fellow citizens will not fail to ſecure them indulgence or abatements.

Let every day bear the marks of the three following political virtues, always good, and at preſent indiſpenſibly neceſſary, induſtry, frugality, and œconomy. Theſe will perform wonders---theſe will work out your own ſalvation. Are they painful and ſelf-denying? You will find them very little ſo, when you have once entered heartily into the practice of them. They will rather improve, than diminiſh the health of your bodies---the peace of your minds---and a very laudable enjoyment. Ye farmers look over your lands, and ſee what parts may be cultivated to more advantage; how you can raiſe more grain and flax; keep more cows and ſheep; fatten more cattle; ſell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greateſt perfection. It is the baſis of our wealth, of manufactures, and of all gainful commerce. Gentlemen and ladies, old and young look over your expences and manner of living.---You will ſhew the trueſt and moſt reputable patriotiſm by retrenching ſuperfluities. Caſt an eye back frequently upon the plain, cheap, and frugal manner in which your worthy anceſtors lived a century ago. Need we be aſhamed, in this difficult day, to conform more to it than we do? Yes, would it not be to our honor? Don't murmur at, or envy thoſe, who you ſee are able to pay their taxes ſeaſonably, and at the ſame time to live in what is called a more faſhionable ſtile than you. Perfect equality, as to property, can never take place, even in the moſt popular government. Could it be brought about to-day, a thouſand things, which nothing but omnipotence could effect, would be neceſſary to continue it for a year, conſiſtently with the natural rights and liberties of mankind, under any form of government, which allowed any ſuch thing as private property. Some always did, and always will obtain much more money than others, from numerous cauſes, too obvious to be mentioned. There is a greater equality in this country than in almoſt any other, and it may continue if it be not our own fault; few free-holders need ceaſe to be ſo, unleſs by influence of pride, indolence and luxury.

Be jealous of your privileges; but let not your jealouſy grow into groundleſs ſuſpicions. Attend not to the complaints and murmurs of factious, diſcontented perſons, for ſome ſuch will be found in all common ties. Seek the redreſs of real grievances, if any ſuch you have, in a conſtitutional way, and not by mobs and riots; by theſe you will looſe more time, and money, and good temper, than can be compenſated by all their influence. Be careful not to anticipate, by an anxious apprehenſive temper, troubles which may never come. Thoſe beſt conſult their own happineſs, as well as the good of ſociety, who ſtudy to be quiet and to attend their own private buſineſs. Don't be uneaſy at the continuance of public burdens, as if they could be removed in a day or a year. Time and patience, with a proper line of conduct, will daily leſſen them, till they be all done away.

The ſentiments, the conſolation, and the line of conduct expreſſed above, I have adopted, believing them to be dictated by reaſon, and the complexion of the times. I am no legiſlator, hold no office under government, nor ever ſhall. I have realized what many profeſſed a willingneſs to ſubmit to at the beginning of the war---the loſs of near half the ſmall property I had. I conſider it as an honorable ſacrifice to the cauſe of liberty, and of my country, and bear it patiently. I am, and always expect to be, in private life. I feel high ſatisfaction in the freedom and independence of America; and doubt not of its growing in proſperity and welfare, if the conduct which I have ſlightly ſuggeſted is gone into by the people in general; which is accordingly recommended with earneſtneſs and affection, by

An honeſt chearful CITIZEN.

* *Publiſhed in Boſton.*

QUEBEC.

An Act or Ordinance for the importation of Tobacco, Pot and Pearl Aſhes, into this Province, by the inland communication by Lake Champlain and Sorel.

BE it enacted by his Excellency the Governor and the legiſlative council, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the trade and intercourſe between this province and the neighbouring ſtates, or any of them, by the route aforementioned, for the importation of leaf tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes, ſhall be free, if the ſame be of the growth and produce of any of the ſaid ſtates, and bona fide for the re-exportation of the ſame from this province to Great-Britain. And no tobacco ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid imported, otherwiſe than in hogſheads, caſks, cheſts or caſes, each hogſhead, caſk, cheſt or caſe whereof ſhall contain four hundred and fifty pounds weight net of tobacco at leaſt, not packed in bags or any other package within ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt or caſe, nor ſeparated or divided within ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt or caſe, reſpectively, by any package or otherwiſe howſoever, upon forfeiture of all ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo imported contrary to this act, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes or other packages containing the ſame.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to forfeit any tobacco imported or brought in looſe by the communication aforeſaid, by water or by land, for the uſe of the perſon or perſons employed in bringing in the ſame, or any paſſengers in the boat or carriage, not exceeding two pounds wt. for each perſon or paſſenger.

And the regulations aforeſaid requiring due entry of ſuch tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes, at the cuſtom houſe at St. John's on the ſaid communication, be it alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That all boats, carriages and conveyances ſhall be ſubjected to viſitation by the officers of the cuſtoms or either of them, at St. John's aforeſaid, and bond given for the re-exportation of ſuch tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes, to be void upon proof thereof by certificate or otherwiſe, and that no fee ſhall be exacted for ſuch entry and bond, and the office expedition of the loadings aforeſaid reſpectively, than the ſum of a Spaniſh milled dollar for the cargo of a boat of 15 tons, and the half of ſuch dollar for any ſmaller veſſel or other conveyance. And in the caſe of ſuch lading by a raft the fee of two ſhillings and nine-pence on the entry of every ſeparate importer.

All which forfeitures ſhall be recoverable, and divided in the manner directed by the ſtatutes regulating the forfeitures under the ſtatute regulating the importation of any ſpirits or other articles by the port of St. John's aforeſaid.

And to the intent that if it ſhall be found by experience that the proviſions of this act work any inconvenience to the public intereſts, the ſame ſhall ceaſe and be void on proclamation to be iſſued by the Governor or commander in chief, with the advice of the council, under the great ſeal of the province, declaring the ſame. DORCHESTER.

Enacted and ordained by the authority aforeſaid, and paſſed in council under the public ſeal of the province, at the council chamber, in the caſtle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the thirtieth day of April, in the twenty ſeventh year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the Third by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth; and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven.

By his Excellency's command.

J. Williams C. L. C.

True copy. *Thomas Ainſlie*, Collector.
Thomas Scott, Comptroller.

Cuſtom Houſe, May 21, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*

For JUNE, 1787,

CONTAINING,

A TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the firſt volume---and a liſt of ſubſcribers.

In this number is given, entire, "An Enquiry into the Principles on which a Commercial Syſtem for the United States ſhould be founded." By F. C. Eſq.

It alſo contains Colonel Hamilton's Speech in the Aſſembly of New York, on the propriety of inveſting Congreſs with power to levy the impoſt.

Said Carey means to go to Lewiſtown, in a few days, for the benefit of his health. All perſons having any demands againſt him, are requeſted to preſent their accounts for payment--thoſe indebted to him, will oblige him, by diſcharging their reſpective arrears. During his abſence, Mr. Henry Rice, of Market ſtreet, will be empowered to tranſact all his buſineſs.

This Day is publiſhed, price 1/6.

And ſold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-ſtreet,

AN ORATION,

Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by

JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;

To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,

Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.

BOOKS bought, ſold or exchanged.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HEALTH being the greateſt temporal bleſſing which can be enjoyed, and next to this great bleſſing is to know the virtues of the great variety included within the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, in which conſiſts the art of reſtoring health when loſt.

Dr. George Weed, formerly practitioner of phyſic, in Haddonfield, afterwards apothecary in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and who for many years practiſed phyſic with great ſucceſs in Philadelphia, prepared a medicine for the bloody flux, which for its excellency was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Weed's Syrup*, and has been prepared agreeable to the Doctor's genuine recipe, (as is all his other medicines) by his late widow, (now Elizabeth Nevill;) but for ſome time paſt, a certain James Craft, a barber and ſhoemaker, of Burlington, hath counterfeited the ſaid genuine medicine for the flux, and hath vended his ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine flux medicine of the late Doctor Weed, and has thereby impoſed on the public, and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery.

Theſe are therefore to caution the public againſt receiving the ſyrup of the ſaid James Craft, as Doctor Weed's ſyrup, and to inform them that Weed's genuine ſyrup is ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. ELIZABETH NEVILL.

July 11, 1787. †

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt and trowſers, claret coloured jacket without ſleeves, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, the 1ſt inſtant, an Iriſh SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waiſtcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowſers, an old pair of ſhoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now

SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutеſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be ſix ſhillings and ſix pence. c. t. f.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented. Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and ſold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeon's Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3ſ9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

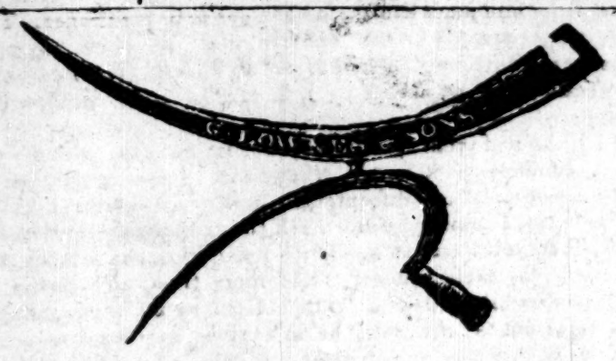
FOR SALE,

A large and general aſſortment of

SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.



THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes and *Sons,*

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES.---Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and bands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6. 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

June 4, 1787. PETER MATHER.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, lithарge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

FINLASS,

STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of

French and *Engliſh* STAYS,

In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.

Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

GEORGE BRINGHURST,

COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

June 20, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.